

A NATURAL HISTORY OF PEARTREE GREEN

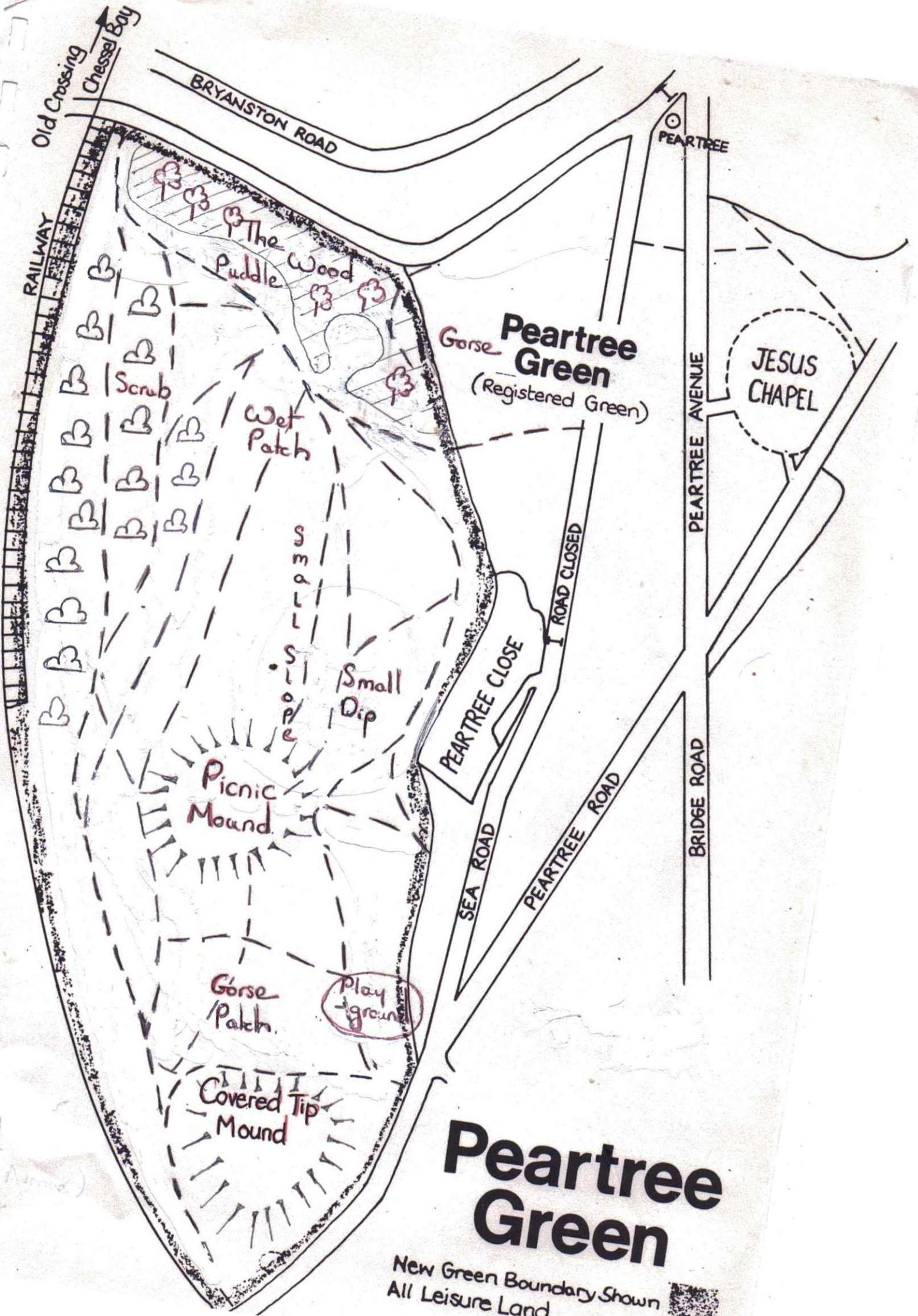
A REPORT BY
SOUTHAMPTON WILDLIFE LINK

Broadlands Valley Conservation Group, Hampshire Badger Link, Hampshire & IOW Naturalist's Trust, Southampton Commons and Parks Protection Society, Southampton Natural History Society, Southampton Schools Conservation Corps, Hawthorns Wildlife Association, British Butterfly Conservation Society, R.S.P.B. British Trust for Ornithology, English Nature.

Hon. Sec. Mrs P. Loxton, 3 Canton St, Southampton

February 1992





Peartree Green

New Green Boundary Shown
All Leisure Land

Jo Road
(Chessell Avenue)
447348

SOUTHAMPTON WILDLIFE LINK
THE NATURAL HISTORY OF PEARTREE GREEN
A REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Pearmtree Green is a remnant of the Ridgeway Heath that today consists of two parts; the original "village green" (expressly excluded from the enclosure of common land c 1814) and the land below it that is bounded by the railway and Sea Road. The Old Common has long been valued as a recreational amenity. It was safeguarded from encroachment in 1872 by a Court of Chancery Award, and was duly registered under the 1965 Commons Registration Act as a Town Green. Within living memory the grass has been grazed, but today most of it is mown, with rough patches left below Sea Road. A Pear Tree, *Pyrus pyrifolia*, has pride of place at the top of the Green. Traces of the original ditch and elm hedgerow can be seen along Sea Road, which served the Green, along with Peartree Road, until Peartree Avenue was driven straight across it. The soil here is thin and stony, so that the turf is poor and sparse, especially where, in the past, there has been abuse by vehicles. Areas of Early Hair-grass *Aira praecox* and Sheep's Sorrel *Rumex acetosella* and mosses giving a brown appearance in summer. The flora here, apart from grasses, is limited to wayside weeds: Hedge Mustard, Mugwort, Dandelions, Cat's Ear and Chickweed, with Daisies and Buttercups in the grass. Peartree Avenue has been planted with London Planes, Sea Road with Limes.

Above Peartree Close, Sea Road has been closed to traffic since 1978. One of the most interesting developments is the subsequent growth of a carpet of lichens on the asphalt surface. The predominant species is the grey *Lecanora campestris*, with spots of orange *Caloplaca heppiana*, and yellow *C. citrina*.

The new "green" has had a far more chequered history and so has developed a very varied and interesting flora. A brief resumé of the different uses to which the land has been put will help explain the nature of the existing vegetation and wildlife.

At the lower end, off Sea Road, there were houses until the last war. The area is now a grass covered mound, with an overgrown track beside the railway. Before 1984 there was a wide variety of plants at this spot, but most have disappeared, being swamped by brambles and Hogweed.

At the northern end of this area, beside the path that leads to the level-crossing over the railway, is a belt of land originally set aside for housing and other use. Undeveloped, it is now covered with trees, mainly Oak and Willow with some Hawthorn and Ash. Below the old green the land drops sharply, and at this point, spring water comes to the surface, allowing the woodland to flourish and also creating a boggy area for reeds *Phragmites communis*, Codlins and Cream *Epilobium hirsutum* and water-loving plants. Pools of water were always a feature here where the ground has been disturbed, and

they still come and go, depending on the season and the rainfall. One or two are permanent, the clay soil having formed a hard basin, though they dry out in times of drought. Some plants, such as Marsh Watercress, are able to survive dormant for several years, until a wet summer provides ideal growing conditions again.

The remainder of the land between Peartree Green and the railway was old pasture until the sixties, when it was used as a tip for railway debris such as cinders, concrete sleepers and so on, which were piled into long banks beside the railway lines. When tipping ceased and the lines were dismantled, the empty area was very soon covered by a splendid range of flowering plants and shrubs. There were three distinct habitats: the bare banks of cinders, the gorse-covered area beyond and a wide strip of land beside the railway.

The first was rapidly colonised by Ox-tongues (*Picris echioides* and *P. hieraeoides*), Ox-eye Daisies (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), with some Mulleins, Mignonette, Thistles and Wall Rocket. Lack of topsoil appeared to be no obstacle.

The scrubby area was rich in herb species, especially legumes; some 28 species were recorded here before 1984. The richest area was the strip beside the railway, where an abundance of old concrete provides enough lime in the soil for plants associated with chalk downland to grow, notably Kidney Vetch, Field Scabious, Salad Burnet, Clematis, as well as wild roses, Honeysuckle, Melilot, *Ononis* and Soapwort.

By 1984 well over 200 plants had been recorded here. Then, following a serious fire in 1983, the whole area was "landscaped" - the railway tips were bulldozed into a mound in the centre and the ground around raked and levelled, apart from a small stretch of embankment designated for the protection of the White Mullein. The "picnic" mound was grassed, though it took several years for a good covering of vegetation to develop. It is still very weedy with coarse grasses and plants. The levelled area around was left to recover its original vegetation such as the gorse, and much of it is now mown regularly.

By popular request the wide swathe of ground beside the railway was left to recover naturally from the fire, since much of it was unaffected by clearance. This was the finest area botanically and thus the richest in insects, especially butterflies. It also contains the stretch of bank that holds *Verbascum lychnitis*, *Colutea arborescens*, *Buddleia* in plenty, *Clematis vitalba*, *Rosa arvensis* and other shrubs giving cover for wildlife.

Unfortunately, further clearance took place, followed by wild flower seeding and tree planting. About fifty holes were dug for saplings, few of which survived, but the disturbed ground was rapidly invaded by brambles and Japanese Knot-grass which are now crowding out the original vegetation. The wild flower seed contained too much clover and Lucerne (*Melilotus sativa*). Whereas previously there had been over two dozen leguminous plants, all widespread but none dominant, the same cannot be said for the Lucerne which is now over-prolific and the most abundant plant here. Some careful

conservation is required here urgently to curb the invasion of brambles and open up the areas that supported the Kidney Vetch (most important for butterflies), Scabious, Mignonette and Soapwort (not seen for several years).

The vegetation of Peartree is changing from year to year. Some of the bare-ground colonisers recovered for a few years after the clearance but have since disappeared. The grassland species continue to reappear, some after a number of years absence. It may be that changing mowing regimes affect their flowering times.

Peartree Green is an important link between other open spaces east of the River Itchen. The railway provides a corridor to Chessel Bay Nature Reserve and another relic of Ridgeway Heath below Gainsford Road. A great many of the plants which flourished at Millbrook before the reclaimed land was there was developed also invaded the open ground at Peartree. The proximity of the River Itchen and the protection afforded by the railway makes Peartree Green a birdwatcher's delight. Many birds can be seen flying over and about sixteen are probably breeding residents. Taken in conjunction with Chessel Bay Nature Reserve, this is a valuable wildlife resource.

The following list of the flora of the whole of Peartree Green includes records made since 1976 and is therefore not definitive.

APPENDIX 1. FLORA OF PEARTREE GREEN species status

Plants marked * not recorded since 1984.

Acer campestris	Field Maple	acer campestre	
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	acer pseudoplatanus	
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	achillea millefolium	
Achillea ptarmica	Sneezewort	achillea ptarmica	
Aethusa cynapium	Fool's Parsley	aethusa cynapium	
Agropyron caninum	Bearded Couch Grass	agropyron caninum	
Agropyron repens	Twitch	agropyron repens	
Agrostis gigantea	Common Bent-Grass	agrostis gigantea	
Agrostis stolonifera	Bent-Grass	agrostis stolonifera	
Agrostis tenuis	Common Bent-Grass	agrostis tenuis	
Aira praecox	Early Hair-Grass	airea praecox	
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	alliaria petiolata	
Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh Foxtail	alopecurus geniculatus	
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail	alopecurus pratensis	
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel	anagallis arvensis	
Anisantha sterilis	Barren Brome	anisantha sterilis	
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Mayweed	anthemis cotula	
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-Grass	anthoxanthum odoratum	
* Anthoxanthum sylvestris		anthoxanthum sylvestris	
Anthyllis vulneraria	Kidney-Vetch	anthyllis vulneraria	
Arabidopsis thaliana	Thale Cress	arabidopsis thaliana	
Arenaria serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	arenaria serpyllifolia	
Armoracia rusticana	Horseradish	armoracia rusticana	
Arrhenatherum elatius	Oat-Grass	arrhenatherum elatius	
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	artemisia vulgaris	
* Atriplex littoralis	Shore-Orache	triplex littoralis	
Atriplex patula	Iron-root	triplex patula	
Ballota nigra	Black Horehound	ballota nigra	
Barbarea vulgaris	Winter Cress	barbarea vulgaris	
Bellis perennis	Daisy	bellis perennis	
* Beta maritima	Birch	beta maritima	
Betula sp.		betula	
Brassica nigra	Black Mustard	brassica nigra	
Bromus mollis	Lop-Grass	bromus mollis	
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony	bryonia dioica	
Buddleja davidii	Buddleia	buddleja davidii	
Calystegia sepium	Larger Bindweed	calystegia sepium	
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's Purse	capsella bursa-pastoris	
Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy Bitter-cress	cardamine hirsuta	
* Carex contigua	Spiked Sedge	carex contigua	
. Carex hirta	Hammer Sedge	carex hirta	
* Carex ovalis	Oval Sedge	carex ovalis	

<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Lesser Knapweed
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed
* <i>Centaurium minus</i>	Common Centaury
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear Chickweed
<i>Cerastium holosteoides</i>	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed
<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	Small Toadflax
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willow-herb
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Ox-eye Daisy
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Old Man's Beard
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Wild Basil
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Bladder Senna
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bindweed
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Lesser Swine-cress
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crepis biennis</i>	Rough Hawk's-beard
* <i>Crepis taraxacifolia</i>	Beaked Hawk's-beard
* <i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax
* <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass
<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	Wall Rocket
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	Perennial Wall Rocket
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel
<i>Endymion non-scriptus</i>	Bluebell
<i>Epilobium adenocaulon</i>	Willow Herb
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Hairy Willow Herb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Common Horsetail
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane
<i>Erodium circutarium</i>	Storksbill
<i>Erophila verna</i>	Whitlow Grass
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp Agrimony
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Creeping Fescue
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Hedge Bedstraw

<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Goosegrass	various habitats
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked Cranesbill	<i>G. esculentum</i>
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Cranesbill	<i>G. dissectum</i>
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Cranesbill	<i>G. molle</i>
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Mountain Cranesbill	<i>G. sylvaticum</i>
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	<i>G. robertianum</i>
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Herb Bennet	<i>G. urbanum</i>
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed	<i>G. uliginosum</i>
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	<i>H. sphondylium</i>
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	<i>H. lanatus</i>
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	<i>H. murinum</i>
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Common St John's Wort	<i>H. perforatum</i>
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear	<i>H. radicata</i>
<i>Juncus triflorius</i>	Squarrosule rush?	
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Rush	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Rush	
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	<i>K. arvensis</i>
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	<i>L. serriola</i>
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead Nettle	<i>L. album</i>
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead Nettle	<i>L. purpureum</i>
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipple Wort	<i>L. communis</i>
<i>Lathyrus montanus</i>	Bitter Vetch	<i>L. montanus</i>
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	<i>L. pratensis</i>
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumnal Hawkbit	<i>L. autumnalis</i>
<i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i>	Smith's Cress	<i>L. heterophyllum</i>
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax	<i>L. purpurea</i>
<i>Linaria repens</i>	Pale Toadflax	<i>L. repens</i>
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Toadflax	<i>L. vulgaris</i>
* <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian Rye-grass	<i>L. multiflorum</i>
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Rye-grass	<i>L. perenne</i>
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	<i>L. periclymenum</i>
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birdsfoot-trefoil	<i>L. corniculatus</i>
<i>Lotus tenuis</i>	Slender Birdsfoot-trefoil	<i>L. tenuis</i>
<i>Lotus uliginosus</i>	Large Birdsfoot-trefoil	<i>L. uliginosus</i>
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Woodrush	<i>L. campestris</i>
* <i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Many-headed Woodrush	<i>L. multiflora</i>
* <i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk Mallow	<i>M. moschata</i>
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	<i>M. sylvestris</i>
<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>	Rayless Mayweed	<i>M. matricarioides</i>
<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	Wild Chamomile	<i>M. recutita</i>
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	<i>M. lupulina</i>
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne	<i>M. sativa</i>
<i>Melandrium album</i>	White Campion	<i>M. album</i>

Melandrium rubrum	Red Campion	epilobium rotundifolium
Melilotus alba	White Melilot	melilotus albus
Melilotus altissima	Tall Melilot	melilotus altissimus
Melilotus officinalis	Common Melilot	melilotus officinalis
Mentha spicata	Spearmint	mentha spicata
Mercurialis annua	Annual Mercury	mercurialis annua
Mercurialis perennis	Dog's Mercury	mercurialis perennis
Misopates orontium	Weasel's Snout	misopates orontium
Odontites verna	Red Bartsia	odontites verna
Oenothera erythrosepala	Evening Primrose	oenothera erythrosepala
Ononis repens	Restharrow	ononis repens
Papaver rhoeas	Field Poppy	papaver rhoeas
Parthenocissus sp.	Virginia Creeper	parthenocissus quinquefolia
Pastinaca sativa	Wild Parsnip	pastinaca sativa
Petasites fragrans	Winter Heliotrope	petasites fragrans
Phleum pratense	Timothy	phleum pratense
Picris echiooides	Bristly Ox-tongue	picris echioides
Picris hieracioides	Hawksweed Ox-tongue	picris hieracioides
Pimpinella saxifraga	Burnet Saxifrage	pimpinella saxifraga
Plantago coronopus	Buck's-horn Plantain	plantago coronopus
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort	plantago lanceolata
Plantago major	Great Plantain	plantago major
Poa annua	Annual Rye Grass	poa annua
Poa pratensis	Meadow Grass	poa pratensis
Poa trivialis	Rye Grass	poa trivialis
Polygonum aviculare	Bindweed	polygonum aviculare
Polygonum convolvulus	Black Bindweed	polygonum convolvulus
Polygonum lapathifolium	Pale Persicaria	polygonum lapathifolium
Polygonum persicaria	Willow Weed	polygonum persicaria
Polypogon monspeliensis	Annual Beardgrass	polypogon monspeliensis
Potentilla erecta	Common Tormentil	potentilla erecta
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil	potentilla reptans
Poterium polygamum	Burnet	poterium polygamum
Poterium sanguisorba officinale	Salad Burnet	poterium sanguisorba officinale
Primula veris	Cowslip	primula veris
Pulicaria dysenterica	Fleabane	pulicaria dysenterica
Quercus robur	Oak	quercus robur
Ranunculus bulbosus	Bulbous Buttercup	ranunculus bulbosus
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	ranunculus repens
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild Radish	raphanus raphanistrum
Reseda lutea	Wild Mignonette	reseda lutea
Reseda luteola	Dyer's Rocket	reseda luteola
Rivina japonica		rivina japonica
Rorippa islandica	Marsh Yellow-cress	rorippa islandica
Rosa canina	Dog Rose	rosa canina

<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Blackberry	strigosa annua
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Sorrel	solida solita
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	stans officinalis
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	virginicus crusgalli
* <i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort	procumbens
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Sallow	acuminata cornuta
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	tristis canescens
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	edulis edulis
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort	ocymoides
<i>Sarrothamus scoparius</i>	Broom	scoparius
* <i>Sedum acre</i>	Wall-pepper	aromaticum
<i>Sedum sp.</i>	Stonecrop	uliginosum
* <i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort	erucifolius
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	jacobaea
<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	Oxford Ragwort	squalidus
<i>Senecio viscosus</i>	Stinking Groundsel	viscosus
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	vulgaris
* <i>Silaum silaus</i>	Pepper Saxifrage	
<i>Silene cucubalus</i>	Bladder Campion	
<i>Sinapis alba</i>	White Campion	
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Wild Mustard	
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Woody Nightshade	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Spiny Sow Thistle	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow Thistle	
* <i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Sand-spurrey	
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	
* <i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Comfrey	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	
<i>Tilia sp.</i>	Lime	
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's Beard	
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot	
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Yellow Trefoil	
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Alsike Clover	
<i>Trifolium micranthum</i>	Slender Trefoil	
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	
<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Soft Trefoil	
<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Yellow Oat	
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's Foot	
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	

<i>Ulmus procera</i>	英語名 English Elm	音譯名 English Elm
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle	刺麻草 蘭草
<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	Lamb's Lettuce	羊蹄菜 羊蹄草
<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i>	White Mullein	白燈心草
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Aaron's Rod	亞倫的杖
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	歐洲水蘇
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy Speedwell	常春藤水蘇
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Buxbaum's Speedwell	波希米亞水蘇
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	毛花雀綿豆
* <i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	毛花雀綿豆
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	普通雀綿豆
* <i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	灌木雀綿豆
* <i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare	平滑雀綿豆
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Wild Pansy	野紫羅蘭
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Barren Fescue	無芒草
<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue	鼠尾草

PEARTREE GREEN BIRD RECORDS

Philip Budd

* = Probable and certain breeding birds

Cormorant	Kestrel
Spotted Flycatcher	Oystercatcher
Wheatear	Lapwing
Whinchat	Black-headed Gull
Redstart	Herring Gull
* Robin	Common Gull
* Blackbird	Feral Pigeon
Song Thrush	Stock Dove
Mistle Thrush	Wood Pigeon
Redwing	Collared Dove
Fieldfare	Cuckoo
* Long-tailed Tit	Swift
Blue Tit	Green Woodpecker
Great Tit	Great-spotted Woodpecker
Coal Tit	Lesser-spotted Woodpecker
* Wren	* Skylark
* Chaffinch	* Meadow Pipit
Brambling	Tree Pipit
* Goldfinch	Pied Wagtail
* Greenfinch	Swallow
Siskin	House Martin
* Linnet	* Dunnock
Bullfinch	Reed Warbler
House Sparrow	* Whitethroat
Starling	* Lesser Whitethroat
* Magpie	* Blackcap
Carrion Crow	Willow Warbler
Heron	Goldcrest
Mallard	Pied Flycatcher
Sparrowhawk	

INVERTEBRATES

recorded from Peartree Common by Julian Cremona

ARACHNIDA

There are a number of different species of soil mite, mostly unidentified. e.g. *Eriophyidae* (gall forming mites) and *Bryobia* (clover mite).

The harvestmen *Phalangium opilio* and *Leiobunum rotundum* are both common. Of the spiders *Pardosa* (*Lycosa*) *monticola* - a wolf spider is common in open areas. *Argiope bruennichi* is a particularly important species that has been establishing colonies, one of which is at Peartree, along the south coast in recent years.

CRUSTACEA

Platyarthrus sp. (small white woodlouse) is found in the ant colonies.

MYRIAPODS

Geophilus sp. and *Lithobius variegatus* (both centipedes) abundant.

INSECTA

(A) abundant; (O) occassional; (R) rare but has been recorded

Collembola: springtails

Entomobryoidea (O)

Poduroidea (O)

Dermoptera: earwigs

Forficula auricularia (A)

Hemiptera: true bugs

Pentatomidae spp. (A, in recent years during autumn)

Mirid bugs: [Miridae](#)

Blepharidopterus angulatus (A) n.v. sp. n. 1990

Amblytylus nasutus (A)

Anthocoris nemorum (O) 1671

Philaenus spumarius (A) *Philaenus spumarius* (A)

Cercopis vulnerata (R) 雜色斑蟬

Jassids - leaf hoppers (A)

Odonata: dragonflies

Cordulegaster boltonii the gold-ringed dragonfly (O, during late summer)

Aeshna cyanea southern aeshna (O)

Pyrrhosoma nymphula common red damselfly (O) - male

Neuroptera:

Chrysopa septempunctata lacewing (A) *seen flying over grassland*

Mecoptera

Panorpa communis scorpion fly (O, near brambles) *seen flying over grassland*

Diptera:

Tipula maxima (A) *seen flying over grassland*
Dilophus febrilis (A) St. Mark's Fly (O in spring) *seen flying over grassland*
Rhagio scolopaceus (O) *seen flying over grassland*
Empis sp. (O) *seen flying over grassland*

Bombylius major (O) *seen flying over grassland*

Syrphids:

Volucella zonaria (R) *seen flying over grassland*

Volucella inanis (R) *seen flying over grassland*

Volucella bombylans (R)

Xylota sp. (O) *seen flying over grassland*

Eristalis tenax (A) *seen flying over grassland*

Eristalis arbustorum (A)

Helophilus pendulus (A) *seen flying over grassland*

Platychirus sp. (O) *seen flying over grassland*

Melanostoma sp. (O)

Syrphus balteatus (A) *seen flying over grassland*

Rhingia campestris (A) *seen flying over grassland*

Dryomyza flaveola (O) *seen flying over grassland*

Trypetids several species of "picture wing" flies found on thistles *seen flying over grassland*

Sepsid species (O)

Muscid species (A) *seen flying over grassland*

Calliphorids (A) *seen flying over grassland*

Lucilia sp. (A) *seen flying over grassland*

Lavaevora fera (R) *seen flying over grassland*

Coleoptera:

Melolontha melolontha (A) *seen flying over grassland*

Cantharis rustica (O) *seen flying over grassland*

Rhagonychà fulva (A) *seen flying over grassland*

Lucanus cervus (A) *seen flying over grassland*

Lucanus cervus (O) *seen flying over grassland* *Stag Beetle an uncommon species on the decline in the UK. (O, seen flying in early summer)*

Dorcus parallelipipedus (O) *seen flying over grassland* *lesser stag beetle (O)*

Carabus violaceus (O) *seen flying over grassland*

Carabus granulatus (O) *seen flying over grassland*

Amara aenea (A) *seen flying over grassland*

<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	(A)
<i>Agonum assimile</i>	(A)
<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	(A)
<i>Dromius</i> sp.	(O)
<i>Bembidion</i> sp.	(O)
<i>Clytus arietis</i>	wasp beetle (O)
<i>Athous</i> sp.	click beetle (O)

Lepidoptera:

<i>Celastrina agriolus</i>	Holly blue (A, in last few springs)
<i>Ochlodes venatus</i>	Large Skipper butterfly (O)
<i>Apamea secalis</i>	Common Rustic moth (O)
<i>Plusia gamma</i>	Silver Y (A)
<i>Eurrhypara hortulata</i>	Lesser Magpie Moth (O)
<i>Phalera bucephala</i>	Bufftip (O)
<i>Drepana falcataria</i>	Pebble Hooktip (O)
<i>Abraixas grossulariata</i>	Magpie Moth (R)
<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	Elephant Hawk Moth (O)

VERTEBRATES

Hedgehog	(O)
Fox	regular sightings
Roe Deer	pair, occassionally seen but move along railway to behind Gainsford Road and Chessil Bay
Muntjac	(R)
Field Mouse	(O)

BIRDS

Red-necked (?) parakeet; a pair often seen here in recent months. Live in Bitterne and come down for picnics on sunny days.

FUNGI RECORDED ON PEARTREE GREEN	
P. Budd, 1983 to 1986	1981 year with no heavy rain although a no new fungi seen after 1981.
<i>Agaricus campestris</i>	<i>Bovista plumbea</i>
<i>Clitocybe cyathiformis</i>	<i>Clitocybe fragrans</i>
<i>Coprinus atramentarius</i>	<i>Coprinus comatus</i>
<i>Coprinus plicatilis</i>	<i>Daedalea quercina</i>
<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>	<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>
<i>Hebeloma crustuliniforme</i>	<i>Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca</i>
<i>Hypholoma squarrosum</i>	<i>Lycoperdon depressum</i>
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	<i>Lyophyllum carbonarium</i>
<i>Lyophyllum decastes</i>	<i>Marasmius oreades</i>
<i>Mycena olivacea-marginata</i>	<i>Nolanea staurosporus</i>
<i>Panaeolus sp.</i>	<i>Psathyrella lacrymabunda</i>

has been seen in the valley floor and hillside areas.

BUTTERFLY RECORDS FOR PEARTREE GREEN

P. Budd, 1981 to 1991.

Twenty species have been definitely recorded

seen over ages may be more still to record. A few more remain.

Satyridae: Five species.

Meadow Brown is very common, and both Speckled Wood and Gatekeeper are plentiful. Small Heath used to be common before 1984, and I made one sighting of a Wall Brown on 23rd August 1983.

Nymphalidae: Five species.

Small Tortoiseshell is usually common. Peacocks, Commas and Red Admirals are also frequently seen, especially on the Buddleja. Painted Lady can be seen in some years.

Lycaenidae: Two species.

Common Blue is very common on the Green. Small Copper appeared in 1984, but not seen since.

Pieridae: Six species.

Large and Small White are common to very common. Green-veined White and Brimstone occur in small numbers. An Orange Tip was seen on 18th June 1984. Immigrant Clouded yellows have also been recorded.

Hesperiidae: Two species.

Large and Small Skippers are very common, but may have declined since 1984.

MOTH RECORDS ON PEARTREE GREEN

P. Budd, 1981 to 1991

I have records for thirteen species of moths. The most obvious species are day-flying species such as Cinnabar, Five-spot Burnet, Six-spot Burnet, Silver Y and Treble Lines. On 23rd August 1983 and 23rd September 1983 Hummingbird Hawkmoths were seen on the Buddleja. Other macro-moth records

include Yellow Shell, Lackey and Yellow Belle. The last is a coastal species seen on a Wildlife Link visit on 28th May 1991. Micro-moths include the abundant Grass Moths (*Crambus* and *Agriphila*), the Rush Veneer (*Nomophila noctuella*) and two woodland species, the Green Longhorn (*Adela sp.*) and Geoffroy's Tubic (*Alabonia geoffreella*).

OTHER INSECT RECORDS ON PEARTREE GREEN

P. Budd, 1982 to 1986

Beetles

Nine species including various ladybirds such as *Exochomus 22-punctata*, *Coccinella 7-punctata* and *Propylea 14-punctata*. Also two ground beetles *Harpalus aeneus* and *H. rufipes*; The Devil's Coach Horse *Ocyphus olens*, Sailor Beetle *Cantharis rustica* and unidentified Click Beetles.

Diptera

Six species, nothing unusual. Hoverflies include *Syrphus ribesii* and *Eristalis*. Other species include Cranefly *Tipula*, Soldier Fly *Chloromyia*, Greenbottle *Lucilia* and Yellow Dung Fly *Scathophaga stercoraria*.

Hymenoptera

Nineteen species. A number of different species of gall wasps have been identified thanks to a study of galls on oak trees. I have seen *Andricus kollari* and *A. quercus-calcis* plus *Neurotus fumipennis*, *N. quercusbaccarum* and *N. numismalis*. Also *Cynips quercusfolii*, *Biorhiza pallida* and on rose *Diplolepis rosae*. There are plenty of ants, including common species such as *Lasius flavus*, *L. Niger* and *Formica fusca*. There are Ichneumon wasps such as *Pimpla* and I saw *Ammophila* and the German Wasp *Vespula germanica*. Bumblebees are very plentiful, with *Bombus terrestris* and *B. lapidarius* (or *B. ruderarius*) particularly common. I have also the Homeless Bee *Nomada*.

Hemiptera

Seven species. Detailed study could reveal a much larger number. I have seen various shield bugs, such as *Sehirus bicolor*, *Piezodorus literatus*, *Palomena prasina*, *Picromerus bidens* and *Elasmostethus interstinctus*. I have also identified *Coreus marginatus* and *Phytocoris tiliaceus*.

Orthoptera

The three commonest grasshoppers have been recorded; *Omocestus viridulus*, *Corthippus brunneus* and *C. parallelus*. Also the Long-winged Conehead *Conocephalus discolor* is quite common.

Odonata

Just one species has been noted, i.e. *Sympetrum striolatum* and that was seen 23rd September 1983 before Peartree Green was bulldozed.

OTHER INVERTEBRATES ON PEARTREE GREEN

P. Budd, 1982 to 1986

Spiders

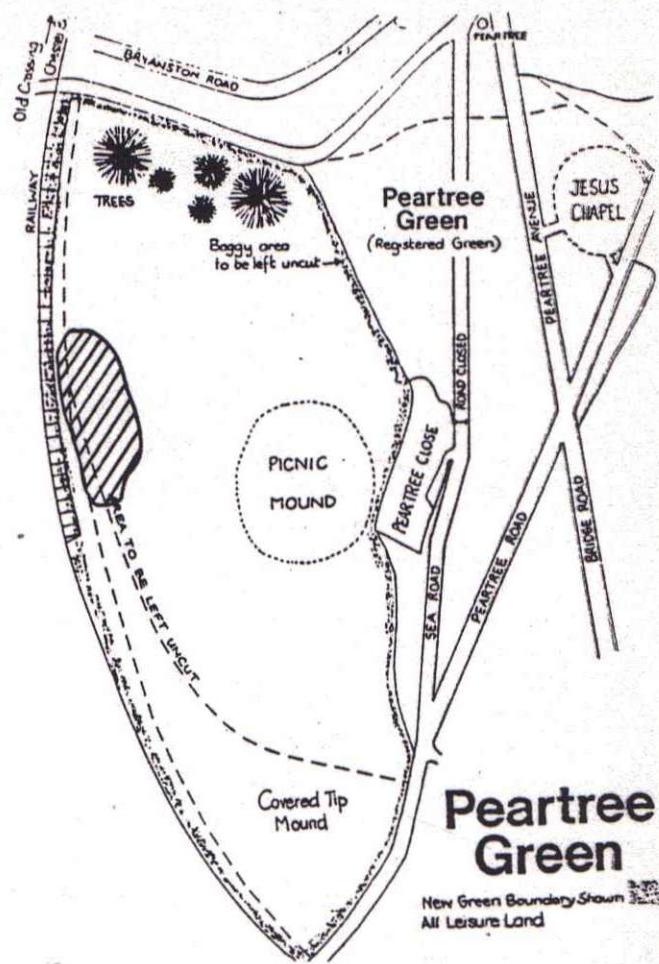
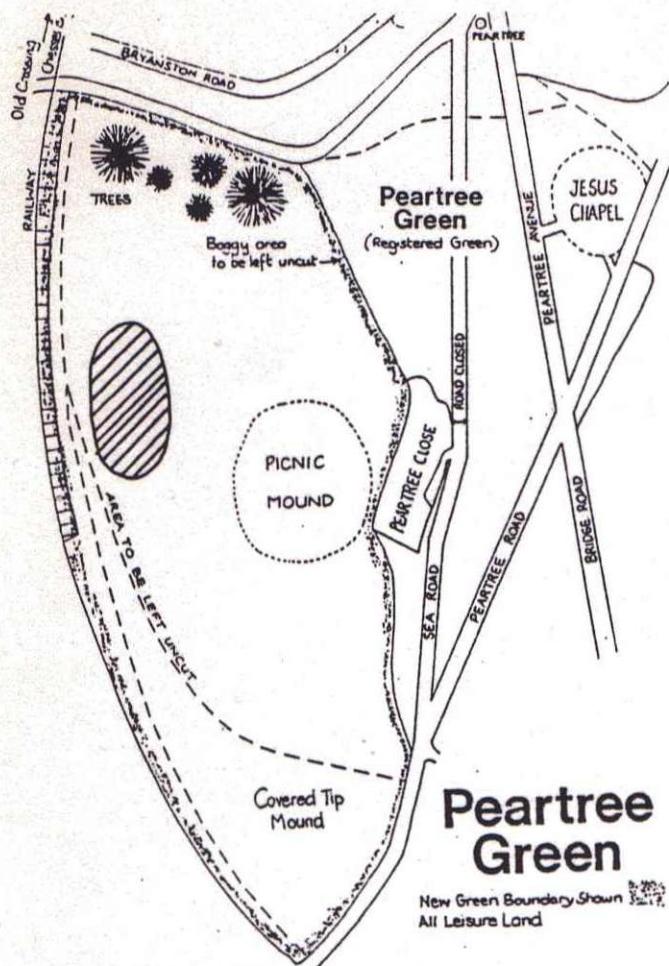
Not studied much, but some easily seen and recognised species such as *Pisaura mirabilis* and *Misumena vatia* recorded.

Crustacea

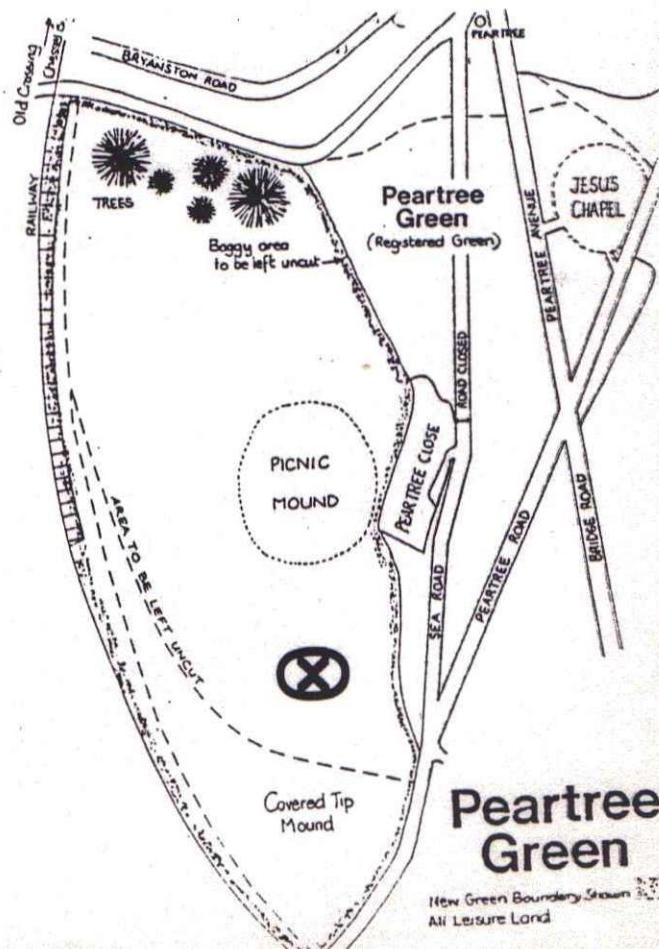
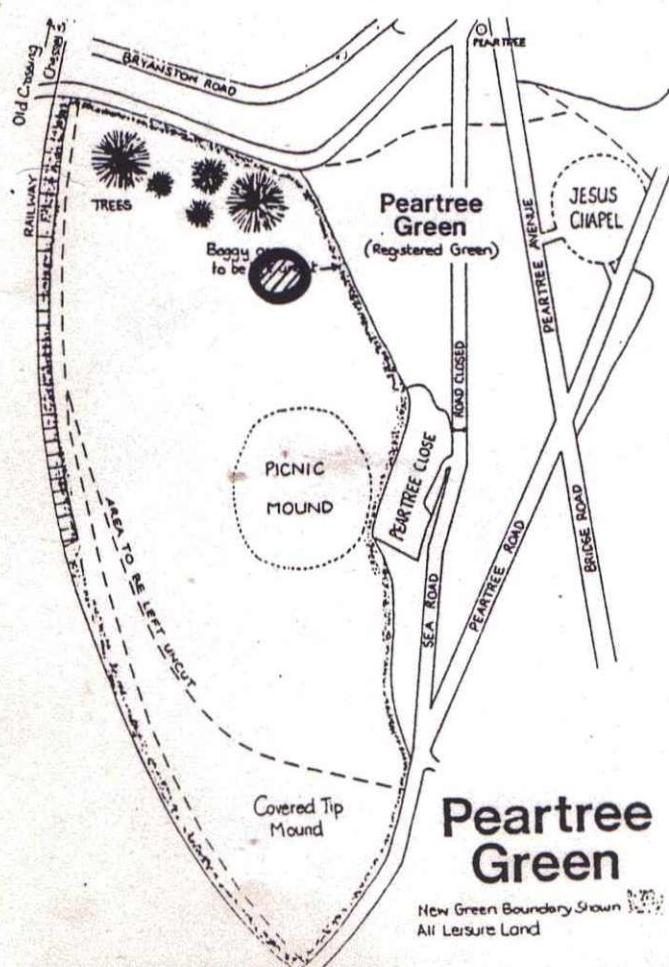
Woodlice plentiful, but only the the Pillbug, *Armidillidium vulgare* recognised.

Mollusca

The habitat is very suitable for many snail species and those identified by me include *Monacha cantiana*, *Candidula intersecta*, *Oxychilus alliarius* and *Trichia striolata*.

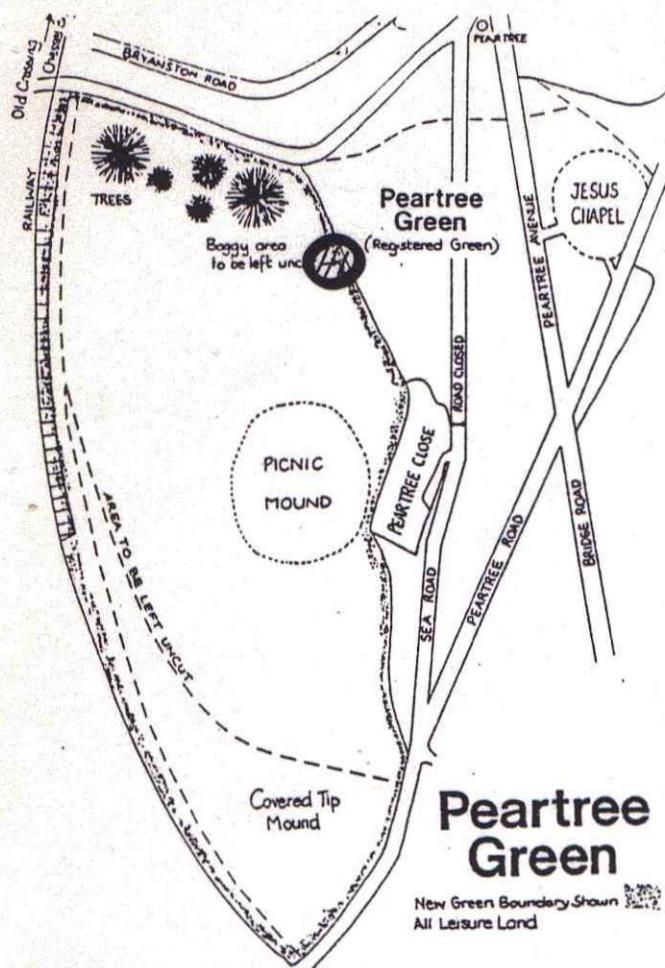


Dipsacus fullonum
Seeded 1984

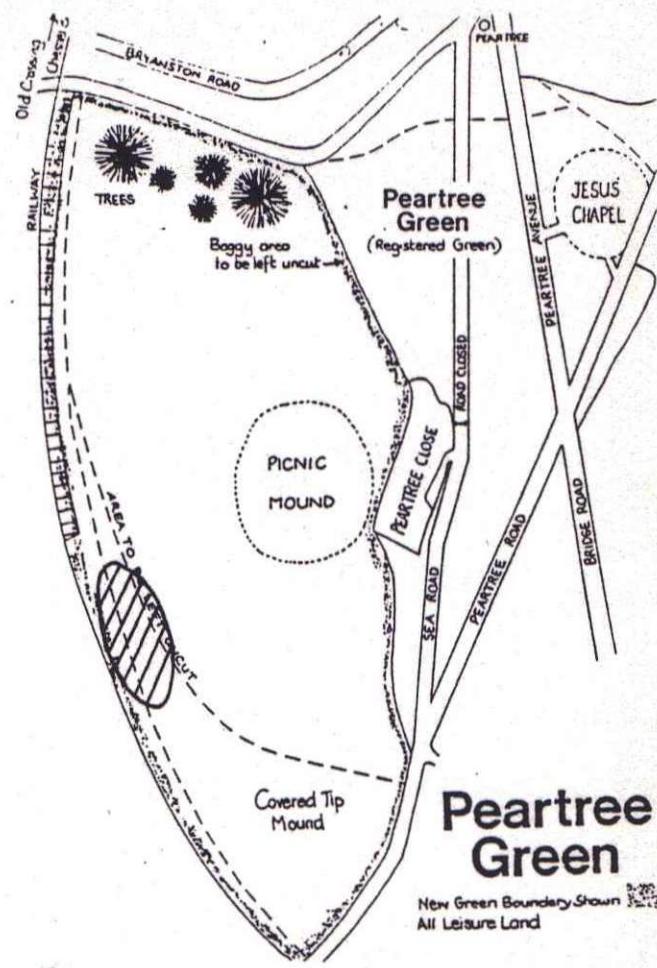


Epilobium hirsutum

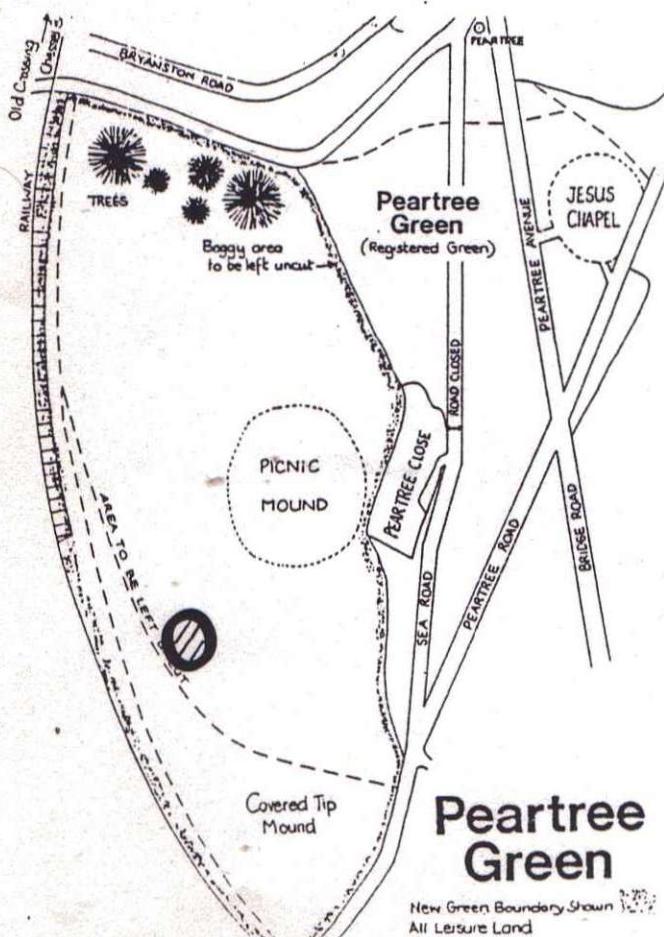
Mercurialis perennis, 1984



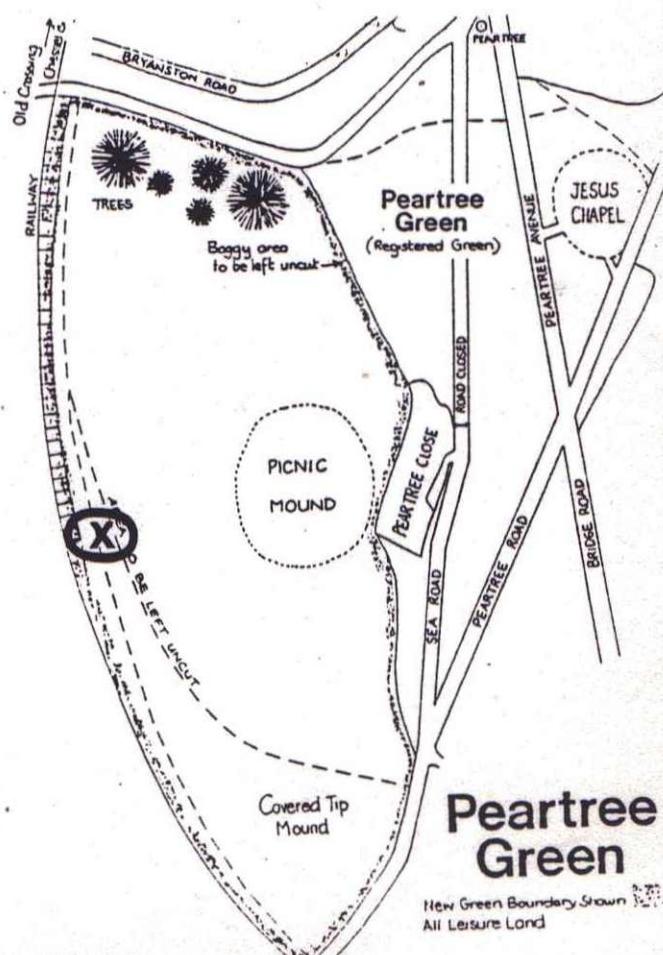
Phragmites communis



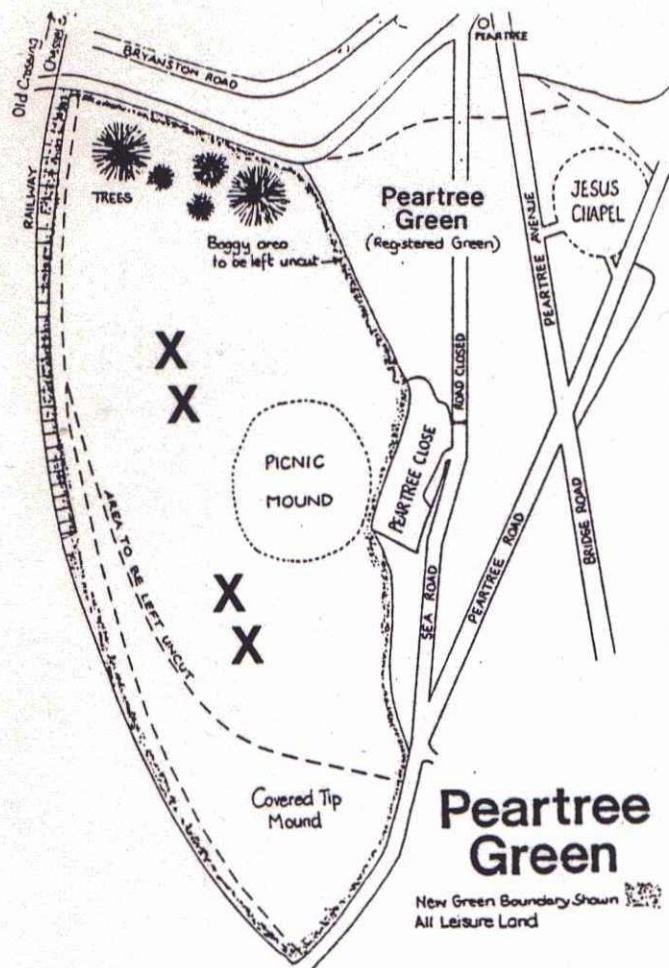
Poterium polygamum



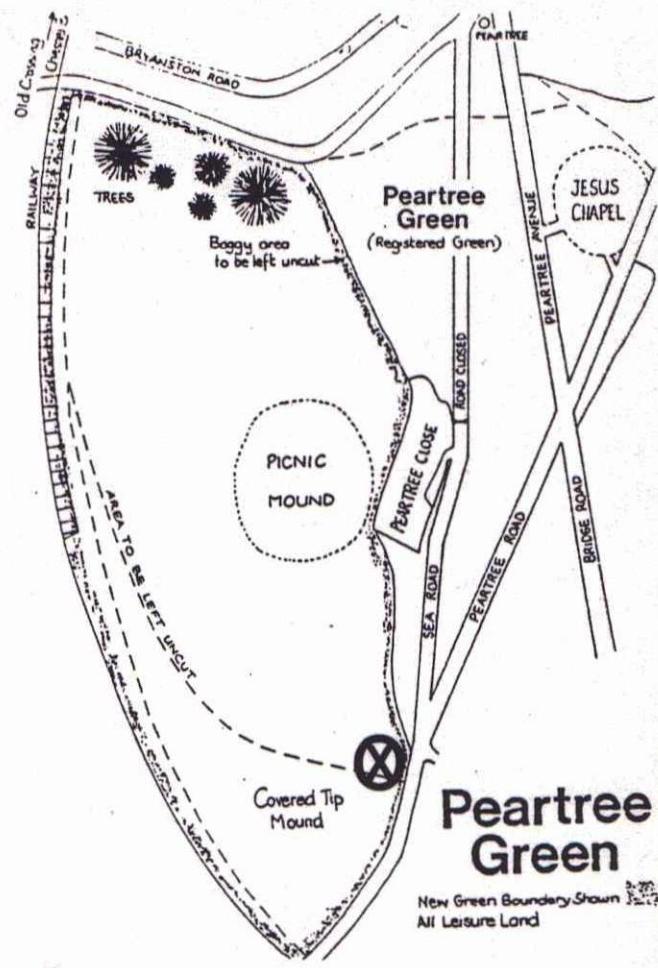
Tanecerum vulgare



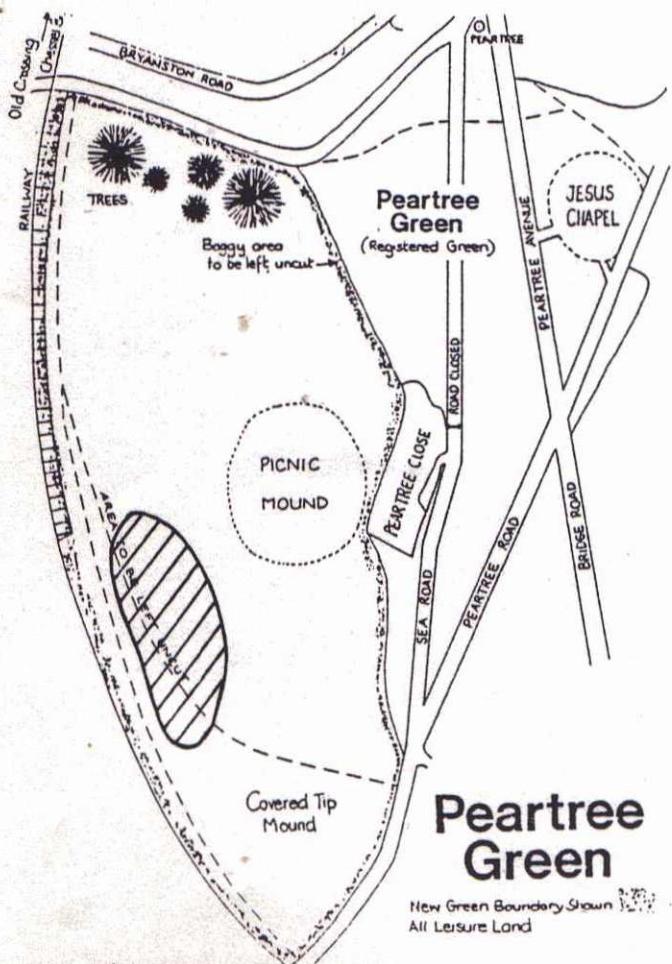
Verbascum lychnitis



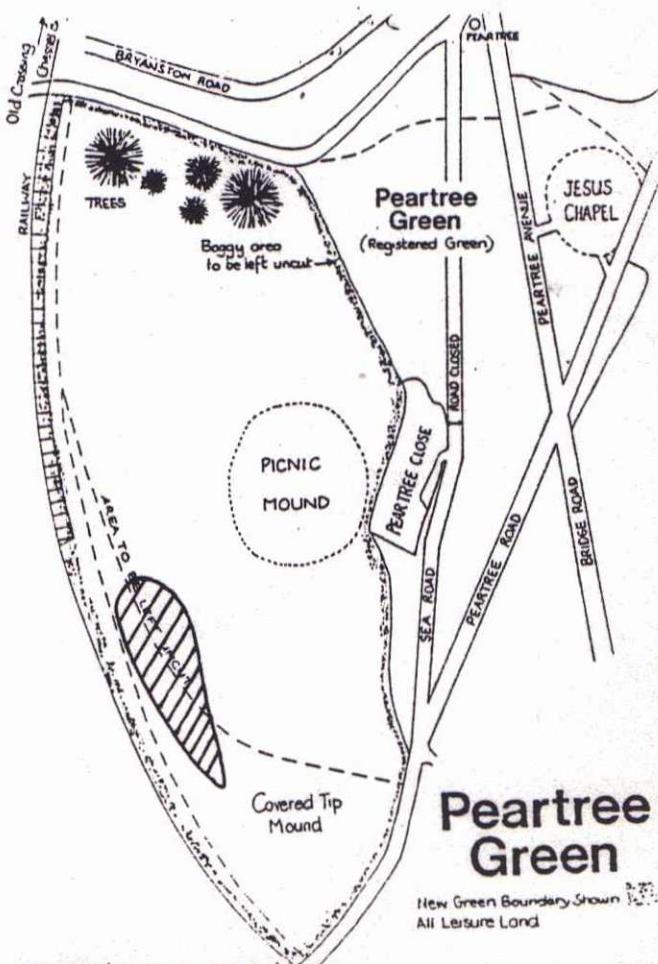
Lotus tenuis, also
L. tenuis X L. corniculatus



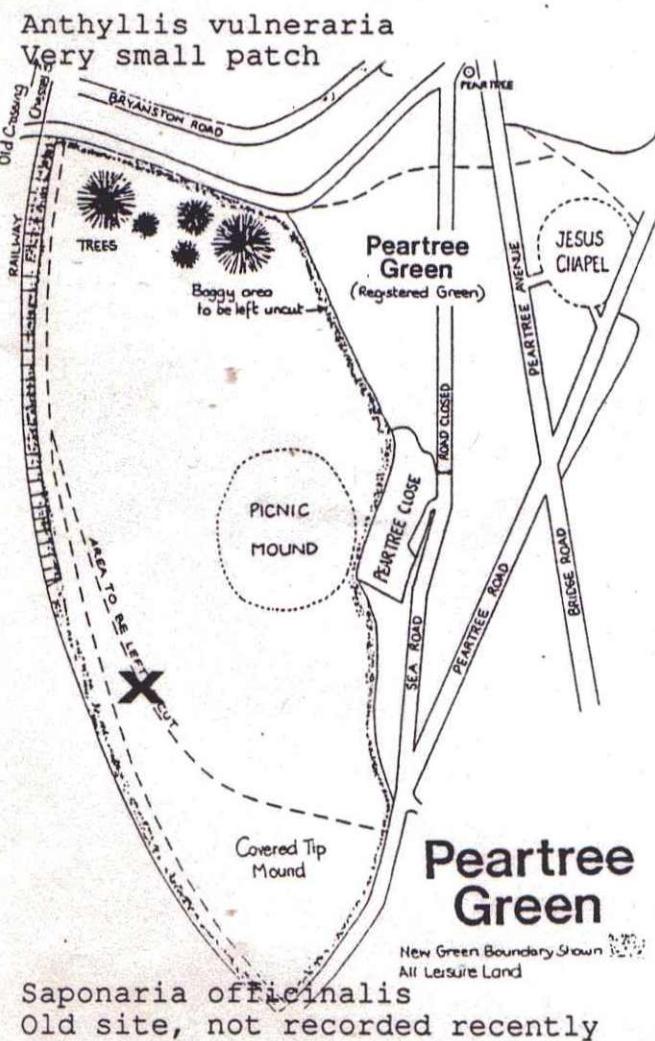
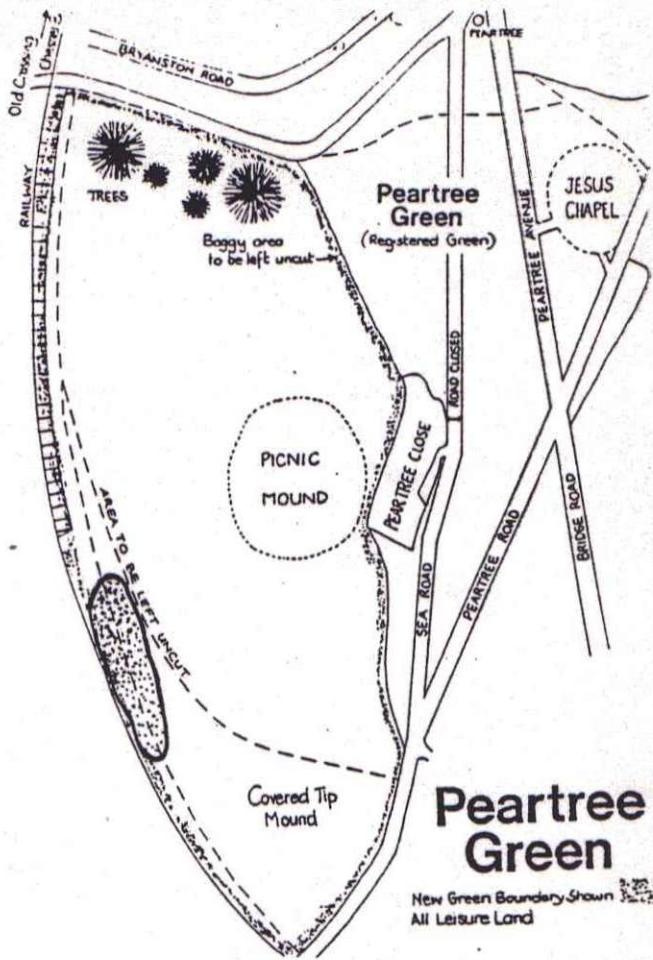
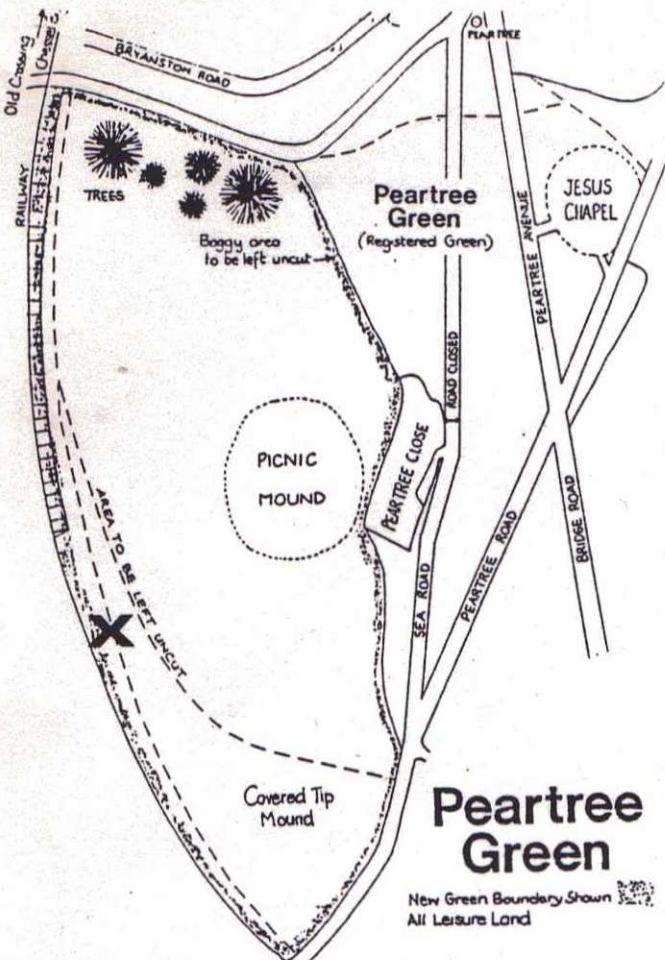
Malva moschata
Not seen for several years



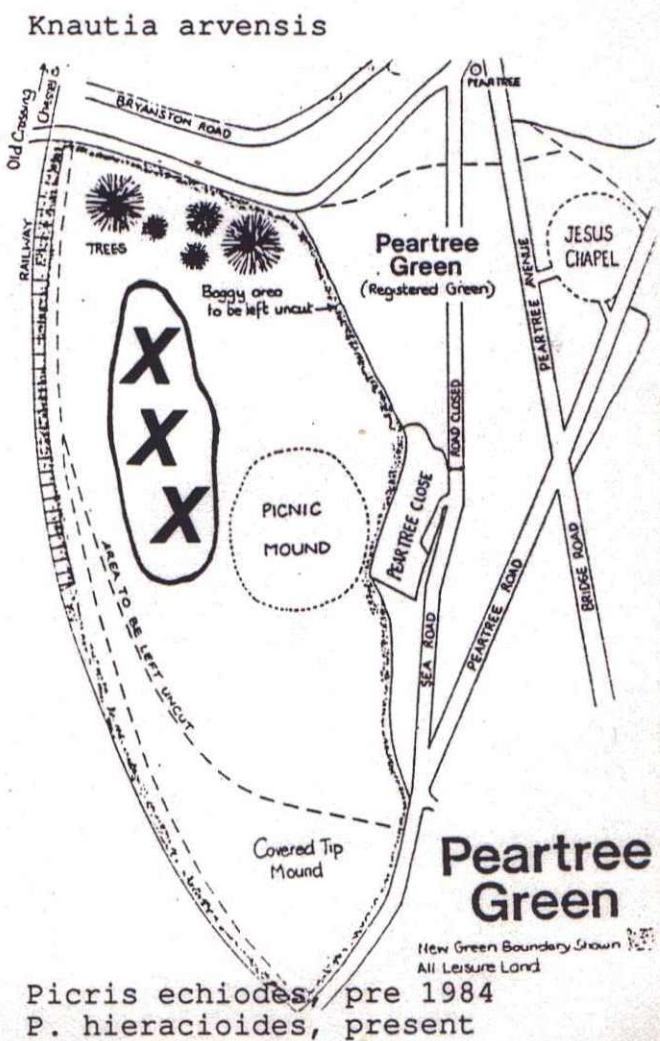
Ononis repens



Pastinaca sativa



Saponaria officinalis
Old site, not recorded recently



Picris echioides, pre 1984
P. hieracioides, present